

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 14TH, 1891.

NUMBER 28

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CAIXA 186.

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The inauguration of work on the Metropolitan railway to-day consists, we deeply regret to say, in the enclosure of the old Carioca reservoir, on the Largo da Carioca, and in a beginning toward the destruction of that interesting landmark of the old city in order to make room for a central station. Aside from the abuse of power involved in the grant of such a piece of public property to a company of conscienceless speculators, who appear to be so anxious to get possession of this valuable site that they propose to begin building the "central station" before even the surveys are made for the road—aside from this, it is a matter for infinite regret that this fine old reservoir is to be torn down. It has existed since the early days of the city's history, at first in a rude and cheap form, afterwards in the substantial character known to the people of modern Rio de Janeiro. Although much of its usefulness has been lost through the construction of the new water-works, it could still be used as a small distributing reservoir. It is a pity that there is so little appreciation of these old historical monuments, for it will be but a very few years before they are all swept away. The old Carioca arches will soon go the same road. The Marceus fountain has already been torn down, and the Passeio Publico is being rapidly transformed into a public restaurant. The old palaces have already felt the destructive hand of revolution, and the old arches connecting the imperial chapel with the city palace have disappeared. Very little now remains. In a few years all the monuments of old Rio de Janeiro will have disappeared, and progress, in the shape of the speculator, will have everything worth preserving and timenting securely transformed into the possession of men whose only interest will be in the rate of gain which they can grind out of a people too apathetic and short-sighted to protect themselves.

From Mr. Anton Housendake's Review.

#### THE PROSPECTS OF COFFEE.

If we desire to form a fairly accurate idea of the price of coffee during the next season, it is absolutely necessary to take into consideration the exceptionally strong statistical position which exists at the present moment. In order to show that position in its full strength, I give here figures which show not only the visible supply of the world according to Messrs. Durand and Zinn, but also the invisible supply on the 1st July, 1889, the 1st January, 1891, and the 1st June, 1891.

	1889.	1891.	1891
1st July 1st January 1st June	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Adios, Brazil to Europe .....	13,647	2,906	9,619
" East to Europe .....	4,797	14,530	8,730
" Brazil to United States .....	4,118	15,300	6,529
Stocks at Rio de Janeiro .....	14,117	10,709	7,412
" at Santos .....	14,794	21,778	14,112
Tons .....	45,443	68,287	19,419

	1889.	1891.	1891
1st July 1st January 1st June	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Visible and invisible supply, Europe and United States .....	82,531	111,099	113,643
Adios, Brazil to Europe .....	4,981,082	2,219,810	2,735,760

Total visible and invisible supply, bags .....

With such figures before us as these it is, of course, utterly impossible to predict *very* low prices as we saw in the seasons 1882-83 and 1885-86. No; there is no likelihood of our seeing coffee so low for a couple of years yet. But I wish to point out that this strong statistical position will not last very long, and that we have to consider two questions, viz:

1st. At what price will the wholesale and retail trade stock up?

2nd. At what price will actual consumption of coffee be increased?

I may say that you cannot give an identical answer to these questions. In my opinion the trade will be prepared to lay its stock at a somewhat higher price than will stimulate consumption. We have to absorb about 14 1/2 million bags of coffee more than is needed or required on basis of present values. We have to consider the fact that stocks, visible and invisible, are so small that the excess, large as it is, can be dealt with without much trouble; but it is a question of price. At present prices no one will think of laying in stocks of coffee, that is absolutely certain, in view of the totally altered conditions of supply and demand. At a lower level, however, they may be induced to do so. Then the question comes: At what level?

In ordinary circumstances cost of production is a very important factor in such a question. The average cost of production of coffee is probably somewhere about 4 cents per lb., laid down without loss either in the United States or Europe, where the equivalent would be about 46 p. per cent. If we had such a prospect of increased supply before us with heavy stocks everywhere, we should sink below cost of production; but with such a coffee position as we actually have, the producer will most certainly have a profit, and a good one too, on the coffee he can bring to market; but if he thinks that he can obtain future prices, when the future is virtually past and gone, he will be grievously mistaken. At a price of 12 cents per lb., which is about equal to 55 p. per cent., I believe that this, the largest Brazil crop the world has ever known, can be moved and handled without loss to exporters, considering the attenuated stocks, but whether its price would materially stimulate actual consumption I consider to be an open question, on which nothing definite can be said at present. The price named by me is a comparatively high one; it is a price which will

give the producer a splendid profit, and further encourage coffee planting all over the world. So much has been done in this direction already that we may dismiss from our minds all anxiety about short supplies of coffee hereafter. Smaller crops may follow larger ones, but the impetus which prolonged high prices have given to the cultivation of the bean, will be an effectual bar to the recurrence of such small crops as we have seen of late years not only in Brazil, but in Java and British India. Santos will by-and-by exceed in output the largest ever made by Rio.

To sum up, the very much larger arrivals which we may shortly expect from Java, the increasing receipts at Rio, which will now rapidly have the effect of accumulating stock there, in conjunction with smaller takings by the trade, not only in Europe but in the United States, will force prices of coffee down until a level is reached at which the large importers are prepared to buy.

#### DICTATORSHIP IN PARÁ.

We place on record the following decrees issued by Capt. Huet de Borella, ex-governor of Pará: "Decree No. 353 of June 15, 1891.—Declares that constitutional guarantees are suspended in this State.—The Government of the State, in the exercise of the power conferred upon him by the Federal Government in view of the events of the 11th inst. and of the abnormal state of affairs, which demand prompt and rigorous measures for restoring public order and tranquillity, hereby decrees: "Art. 1.—Constitutional guarantees are hereby suspended in this State.

"Art. 2.—Provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed.—Palace of the Government of the State, June 15, 1891.—(Signed) Duarte da Gama, Captain in the navy and Governor."

It will be observed that this decree was issued on the very day of the meeting of congress. On the 17th, that is two days after the meeting of congress, the ex-governor issued the following decree: "Decree No. 356 of June 17, 1891.—Deposits from the treasury of the State Col. Vicente Chermont de Miranda and Frederico Augusto da Gama e Costa, honorary major in the army.—Whereas from investigations made and information received it appears that Col. Vicente Chermont de Miranda and Frederico Augusto da Gama e Costa, honorary major in the army, have made themselves a formidable obstacle to the consolidation and stability of republican institutions by the prominent part which they have taken in opposing the policy of the government;

"Whereas the residence of these citizens in this city seriously threatens public order and tranquillity;

"Therefore, the Governor of the State, in the exercise of the power conferred upon him by the Federal Government, in view of the events of the 11th inst., hereby orders that the said Col. Vicente Chermont de Miranda and Major Frederico Augusto da Gama e Costa be deported from the territory of this State.—Palace of the Government of the State of Pará, June 17, 1891.—(Signed) Duarte da Gama, Captain in the navy and Governor."

#### CONSULAR INVOICES.

United States consular general Dockery has requested us to publish the following circular.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, May 20, 1891.

To the Consular Officers of the United States.

Gentlemen.—With reference to the circular of January 16, 1891, transmitting the regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department under section 1 of the tariff act of October 1, 1890, in regard to the marks of the country of origin on goods exported to the United States, you are further instructed, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, to interrogate shippers at the time of certifying their invoices as to whether their goods are properly marked with the name of the country of origin, and to warn them that if the goods are not so marked entry will be refused on their arrival in the United States.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

ALFRED A. ADEB,

Acting secretary.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### STEVEDORE AND BALLAST COMPANY.

Mr. John Carew, the well known stevedore and ballast supplier of Rio, has recently formed his business into a company, and to celebrate the installation he on Tuesday last gave a breakfast at the Hotel do Globo, to the directors, etc., etc. Amongst those present were Mr. Alberto Pedrosa President of the Rio and New York Bank and President of the Stevedore and Ballast Company, Mr. John Carew, Managing Director, Dr. Duarte, Mr. Salles Guerre (Secretary), Mr. Chas. Henry Langford, Mr. Richard P. Lintot, Mr. MacCracken, Mr. Alfred Clemenling, Mr. Bloomfield, etc., etc. After the breakfast which, by the way, was most excellently arranged by the proprietor of the "Globo," a few toasts were drunk and a few speeches made. Mr. Alberto Pedrosa spoke in eloquent terms full of feeling on the tragic end of the late Silva Jardim and heated a subscription list for the orphans and orphaned children with 50,000 and the rest of the gentlemen present very readily responded. The healths of Mr. Pedrosa, Mr. and Mrs. John Carew and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Langford, Mr. Lintot and family, Dr. Duarte, Mr. MacCracken, etc., etc., were then duly drunk and honored in succession. Mr. John Carew, Dr. Duarte, Mr. C. H. Langford, Mr. Richard P. Lintot all made eloquent speeches full of friendly feeling to Brazil, the United States, North America and to Merry Little England. The breakfast terminated about 2 30 p. m.

#### THE HOSPITAL.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of 20,000 from some unknown friend in Santos for the "Hospital Fund," the donor promising to continue this contribution every month until the hospital is established. We trust our correspondent will send us his name, as his generosity is certainly worthy a personal acknowledgment.

#### SOCIEDADE FRANZINI.

According to the books of this society, which has been carrying on a most useful work in giving aid to immigrants and in finding them employment, its receipts and expenditures for the past quarter have been as follows: the receipts being largely from the poor people themselves.

	receipts	expenditures	deficit
April .....	344,000	416,800	72,800
May .....	272,000	534,900	262,900
June .....	444,000	576,200	132,200
Totals .....	1,060,000	1,527,900	467,900
Balance of Receipts from March.			115,640

Deficit .....

During these three months assistance has been given to 334 families, and employment has been found for all its members. In view of the circumstance that many of the consulates of European countries are now sending their distressed countrymen to this society in order to find employment, and as an official aid whatever is granted it to meet the small expenses necessary to carry on this useful work, it is obliged to depend largely on charitable donations for its income. We trust that our friends will not forget that a small subscription can be very usefully employed in this direction.

From Rodolfo's of June 16

#### THE CRITICAL POSITION OF RUBBER.

The uncertainty which for months has attached to the ultimate position of rubber values has seriously affected both manufacturer and dealer in this country. The stocks in dealers' hands since January 1 have been drawn upon by manufacturers, while it has been possible to only partly replace them. The syndicate during this time has refused to sell any rubber, and meanwhile has continued to receive about the entire receipts at Pará, thus gaining control of about all of the visible supply.

Manufacturers have bought only in small lots since the first of the year, and are said to be very lightly supplied. The stocks in dealers' hands at present are larger than usual, but are controlled almost wholly by the syndicate. The following table, which gives the receipts in tons from January 1 to June 1 for 1891 and 1890, shows the increase in our imports for this year over those for the same time last year:

	1891.	1890.
January .....	1,706	1,620
February .....	1,989	1,250
March .....	1,540	1,700
April .....	830	870
May .....	640	660
Totals .....	6,705	6,100

The world's supply of rubber on the 1st inst. was not far from 4000 tons, of which Baron Vianna, who represents the syndicate, is said to have held between 2,600 and 2,700 tons. But a small part of the remainder is believed to be of the best grades.

It was expected by dealers that when Vianna reached the United States he would immediately advance values. His failure to do this would indicate an intention on his part to allow dealers to further reduce their stocks. Many very plausible inferences are suggested, which are backed up not only by his past action and expressions, but by a general analogy which has been gained from dealers. It has long been Baron Vianna's desire that the manufacturers of the United States should buy direct from Brazil rather than through dealers, which means, under the present conditions, of him solely. He would thus be better able to control not only the buying but the selling prices of rubber. By waiting until the dealers had disposed of their stocks it is held that he will be in a position to offer to the manufacturers special privileges which, in the present condition of trade, they will readily accept and will doubtless be willing to make contracts for future supplies. The selling to make contracts for future supplies. The failure of one rubber factory and the great losses sustained by another, together with the cut in prices of rubber boots and shoes, is an indication of how necessary it is that every manufacturer should secure his materials lower than his competitors. One who can secure this to a manufacturer will continue to supply his factory.

The condition in England is practically the same as it is here, only prices have been weaker and dealers probably have less rubber. At Pará receipts are very light, and the speculators must sell their stocks before the end of July or they will lose their controlling position in the market. The season is approaching when manufacturers are the busiest, and consequently their demands must soon be very pressing, as they are already behind in their year's production. It is thus held by good observers that a critical situation has been reached. How far Baron Vianna may exert his present control future developments alone can determine.

From the *Jornal do Commercio* of July 12th.

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The revolution of Santiago del Estero ended without the effusion of blood, the governor Ruiz being reinstated forty-eight hours after he was deposed, like a mere employee by the leader of a picket in a moment of bad humour.

Contrary to what was believed this movement was not at all political and had no relation with that at Catamarca.

As we were saying, a lieutenant Tolosa, was the author of the revolt at Santiago. Belonging to a good family, brave, he appears to have been the idol of his soldiers of the provincial police corps, one hundred and twenty more or less, who were annoyed that the government obliged them to wait too long for their very small pay. Major Tolosa, chief of the corps, had placed Lt. Tolosa under arrest for some days for unexplained reasons. The latter considered that he had not deserved the chastisement and decided in revenge, no less than to arrest the governor, who had confirmed Major Carlos's sentence. On duty at the *cabildo*, he, on the night of the 27th, communicated his ideas to his men. Said and done; these fell into rank, proclaimed Tolosa chief, and immediately detached a picket to arrest the governor. This latter, having received news of the revolt, was already on his

way to the *cabildo*, where, notwithstanding his protests and excuses, Tolosa put him in charge of a guard.

At daylight the vice-governor Beltran and a majority of the provincial senators and deputies, who were desirous of placing matters to rights, made their appearance, but the terrible lieutenant arrested them all; absolute master of the situation and undisturbed of office, he went to offer this to Sr. Luiz Garcia, a merchant and a friend of Sr. Gorostiza, the leader of a group of oppositionists. He would not accept, but fearing some disturbance by the soldiery, he persuaded governor Ruiz that he should resign, and the legislature to accept the resignation, which was done at 9 o'clock in the morning, vice-governor Beltran assuming office.

Satisfied with this vengeance, Lt. Tolosa released everybody, governor and vice-governor.

The first advantage taken by them of their liberty was to hasten to the telegraph office, and advise the president of the republic of what was occurring, asking for troops to re-establish constitutional order. Dr. Pellegrini, for whom it appears the federal constitution was not written, ignored the authority of congress, at present in session, and immediately sent 50 troops of the 14th cavalry under command of Capt. Astada, to join with the Deputies Ruiz, Brachman and Xenenes Belkian, and Sr. Gorostiza to quell the disturbance. These arrived on the 30th; Gorostiza paid the back-pay of the soldiers, and leave was granted to discontented men to go home. The legislature declared that it had acted in violence in accepting the resignation of Sr. Ruiz and re-installed him in office.

He, the best fellow of a governor ever known, is to be known, not only did not prosecute anyone, but rewarded, with the post of aide-camp, Lt. Tolosa, who accepted with out any ill-feeling.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at \$48.30 per sovereign or at 303 1/2 baucos Aires yesterday.

A demonstration has been made in the Argentine congress against the practices of English companies in that country.

Severe storms have been raging at the River Plate during the past week.

#### SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"SOUTH OF ENGLAND COUNTRY" VS. "THE WORLD."

The above match was played on July 12th, "The World" winning by 5 runs on the first innings. The following is the score:

	First Innings.	Second Innings
R. A. Sandall, c. Elworthy, b. Barber .....	1	1
A. E. Dower, c. Skep, b. Barber .....	2	2
A. L. Tweedie, b. Barber .....	3	3
C. W. Young, b. Fussell .....	4	4
H. Tross, b. w. b. Elworthy, b. Fussell .....	5	5
F. H. Gepp, c. Skep, b. Barber .....	6	6
J. Ashten, c. and b. Fussell .....	7	7
C. Lloyd, b. Barber .....	8	8
J. Lockley, c. Elworthy, b. Fussell .....	9	9
J. Barclay, b. Barber .....	10	10
J. Harey, not out .....	11	11
F. W. Gepp, b. Barber .....	12	12
F. P. Moulner, b. Barber .....	13	13
Extras .....	14	14
Totals .....	74	77

#### SOUTH OF ENGLAND."

	First Innings.
J. Elworthy, c. Gepp, b. Tross .....	1
P. S. Barber, c. Gepp, b. Tross .....	2
A. J. Colbourne, c. Ash, b. Tross .....	3
H. Fussell, b. Ashten .....	4
A. Sell, b. Ashten .....	5
A. C. E. Skep, c. Young, b. Ashten .....	6
H. Bora, c. Gepp, b. Tross .....	7
E. M. Sanderson, c. Gepp, b. Tross .....	8
W. E. W. Ashten .....	9
W. T. Osler, b. Tross .....	10
R. C. Brooke, b. Tross .....	11
J. Brebner, not out .....	12
Extras .....	13
Totals .....	69

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

JULY 6.—Senate.—The bill fixing the salary of the Vice-President of the republic was voted in and discussion and rules of procedure in regard to executive business were adopted. Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted Deputy Oticia's motion asking the President for information relating to the finances of the country, and also a resolution for the appointment of a special committee for reporting on the revision of the penal legislation. The motion of Deputy Antão de Faria in regard to the reciprocity agreement with the United States and several other motions presented at previous sittings, were also voted. Deputy Oticia made a speech in regard to the report of the minister of finance, whose account of the financial situation he does not consider very explicit. He moved to appoint a committee to investigate the state of the treasury. Members of the joint committees for reporting on election and impeachment laws, were elected. The motion of Deputy Vinhas in regard to the deportation of the Italian operative Amilcar Donati was rejected.

JULY 7.—Senate.—The senate met in secret session for the purpose of taking action on executive business. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Sampaio Ferraz, in offering a motion calling for documents relating to the collection of duties in gold, made a speech on the state of the country, which, he says, is suffering from a political, social and financial crisis. There has recently, he states, come over the President of the republic a complete change that is estranging from him his best friends. It was a bad day for the republic when its President surrendered himself to the control of a second-rate politician of the monarchy. In the organization of the states the government has interfered in

the most scandalous manner, exercising a despotic power unexampled in the history of the country and making use of the opportunity to punish those who voted against Gen. Deodoro for the presidency. It is possible that Lucena and others who surround the President may think that the members of the opposition cover the ministerial portfolios, but it is a notorious fact that one of those portfolios goes begging, having been declined by many persons who have been urged to take it. (*Deputy Zama*:—"They have offered a reward for a minister.") Forgetting the interests of the country, the President is governed entirely by his personal inclinations. (*Deputy Zama*:—"Which is only allowable in a despotic government.") The currency of the country is depreciated, the shares of the principal banks are at a discount, the cost of living has been enormously increased, the sufferings of the working-classes are intense, ruinous interest is charged for the use of money, and in the midst of this, when a man of thorough competence is needed at the treasury and when Henrique de Lucena's incapacity has been fully demonstrated, the government enacts a law of ministerial responsibility, which the portfolio of finance is intrusted to the very man who has hitherto virtually controlled it. Attention having been called by Deputy Retumba to the fact that there was no naval officer on the committee for reporting on penal legislation, Deputy Justiniano de Serpa resigned his place on that committee and Deputy Custodio de Mello was appointed in his stead. Several pension bills were introduced. A bill was introduced for the purchase of the residence of the late Gen. Benjamin Constant, for compensating his family for the rent they have paid since Feb. 24 and for converting into an archive for documents relating to the revolutionary movement of Nov. 15 the building formerly occupied by the Institute of the Blind, at which the first meetings of the provisional government were held. Deputy Casimiro Junior moved that Decree No. 848 be annulled, the annulment of the committee on the constitution, legislation and justice in order that provision No. 25 of Art. 34 of the constitution may be in some measure observed.

**JULY 8.—Senate.**—The Senate met in secret session, which lasted until 3 o'clock, and then in open session. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Custodio de Mello in laying before the house a petition of Col. João Pedro Xavier da Camara, said that this officer has suffered grave injustice at the hands of Marshal Deodoro. Availing himself of the possession of the floor, he then proceeded to define his attitude towards the President of the republic. On his arrival in Brazil from a long cruise on the *Almirante Barroso*, and learning that General Deodoro was deviating from the path it behoved him to follow, he at once declared himself in opposition and to this position he has strictly adhered. Before this he had been on the most familiar terms with the general and it was through his advice that the latter relinquished the intention of abandoning his comrades in arms after the retirement of minister Alfredo Claves. This retirement had satisfied the general who had accordingly expressed his purpose of refraining from pressing the other claims of the officers of the army. A report had at one time been circulated that the speaker would succeed Admiral Wandenkolk in the office of minister of the navy and he had then said that if the portfolio were offered him, he would avail himself of the occasion to show his disapproval of Gen. Deodoro's conduct. On the 10th of last November the speaker called at Itamaraty Palace and had with Gen. Deodoro a conversation, during which the general had threatened to dissolve the military club. To this he had answered that if such a measure should be attempted, it would find him at his post of honor. He then left the palace, assuring Gen. Deodoro that he would never return there. And to this determination he has firmly adhered, although Lieut. Col. Botelho, an officer of the general's military household, had said to him on that occasion:—"Admiral, the generalissimo has the highest opinion of you." Deputy Antônio de Faria spoke against the contract for sanitary improvements in the city of Rio de Janeiro, which, he says, will entail on this city an expense of 189,650,000. Deputy Francisco Veiga introduced a bill signed by himself and others for abolishing the institution of public instruction. Deputy Carvalho asked why the government has not delivered the Ipanema iron factory to the state of S. Paulo. Deputy Serzedello moved that the government be asked to state what public buildings and lands situated in the states it requires for its own use, so that the rest may be delivered to the states to which they belong. Deputies Manoel Fulgencio and Ottonio discussed the latter's resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the state of the treasury. In defending his resolution the latter had occasion to refer to the state of the Banco da Republica, which, he says, has not sufficient assets to cover its liabilities, amounting to the enormous sum of 800,000,000. Deputy Serzedello moved to refer Deputy Ottonio's resolution to the committee on accounts and Deputy Manoel Fulgencio moved to refer it also to the budget committee.

**JULY 9.—Senate.**—The bill for fixing the pay of the Vice-President of the republic, 50,000, and for granting him 5,000 for expenses was reported from the committee on finance. A bill was introduced prohibiting the compulsory retirement of officers from military service except in virtue of a medical examination. Senator Americo Lobo offered a resolution asking why the state of Minas Geraes does not collect duties on its exports and suggesting to the government the expediency of resorting to the measures prescribed in Decree No. 849 of Oct. 11, 1890, in reference to the itinerary taxes in Minas Geraes and Paraná. This resolution was opposed by Senator Ubaldo do Amaral, who thinks that the government should not be encouraged to interfere in such matters. *Chamber of Deputies.*—A lively running debate took place between Deputies Nilo Peçanha and Custodio de Mello in regard to the discussion of the boundary treaty by the military club. The former considers this discussion improper, while the latter defends the action of the club. Deputy Moniz Freire spoke on the subject of the appointment of judges in the state of Espírito Santo. Deputy Badur censured the government for declaring martial law in Pará, with congress sitting, and introduced a

bill granting amnesty to the persons directly or indirectly connected with the revolutionary movement in that state. A bill for granting a pension of 120,000 a year to the Emperor was introduced on motion of Deputy Aristides Lobo, referred to the budget committee. At one time during the proceedings the house became so noisy that the 1st vice-president in the chair, after repeated ineffectual attempts to obtain the attention of the members, suspended the sittings and, when the house met again, tendered his resignation and surrendered the chair to the 2nd vice-president. He afterwards, however, took the chair again and presided over the latter part of the sitting.

**JULY 10.—Senate.**—The presiding officer requested the committees appointed to report on election and impeachment laws to prepare their reports with all despatch, in order that the senate might begin to discuss those subjects. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Two messages were received from the President of the republic remitting treaties. A petition was received from the Agencia Constructora do Banco Impulsor asking for certain favors in order that it may build the future capital of the republic. The committee on the constitution, legislation and justice reported on the Senate's proposed bill. The committee recommends a more radical measure. Deputy Bevilacqua spoke on the failure to pay the laborers on the Solar Railway and on the arrest of Lieut. Annibal Cardoso. A resolution was offered authorizing the president of the chamber to obtain a building for the sittings of that body. Deputy Glycerio spoke against the alleged permission granted to the Sorocabana Railway Co. to extend its track from S. João to Santos. This grant he considers an encroachment on the rights of the State of S. Paulo. Deputy Baptista da Motta asked congress to repair the injustice done by the government to Lieut. Raphael de Menezes. Deputy Aristides Lobo presented a petition from the public employees in this city asking that their salaries be paid in gold. Deputy Marciano de Magalhães proposed an abatement on the day of deputies who posed an illness or previous leave fail to attend the sittings of the chamber during three days in any month. The bill for fixing the pay of senators and deputies was discussed.

**JULY 11.—Senate.**—Senator Joaquim Felício presented a draft of a civil code. Senator Pinheiro Gueles spoke in regard to the affairs of Mato Grosso. The governor of that state, he says, with the hope of causing his son to be elected to succeed him, seems to be disposed to annul the election of Jan. 3, and consider valid that of May 28. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti asked that the committee on justice and legislation be required to report on Decrees No. 847 and 1030 of the provisional government. He also moved that the government be asked to lay before the senate an authentic copy of the reciprocity agreement with the United States. The same senator introduced a bill in regard to religious order, giving them freedom to manage their property as they see fit. An amendment was proposed to the bill for fixing the pay of the vice-president. This amendment made the pay at 50,000 per annum and makes an appropriation of 10,000 for expenses. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Bevilacqua concluded his remarks, interrupted on the previous day, in regard to the arrest of Lieut. Annibal Cardoso for writing an article in the *Echo do Sul*. This article, he says, was merely an explosion of indignation on hearing that the government had solicited the assistance of foreign troops to prevent a rising in Rio Grande. The committee on finance and industry reported against the bill for the sale or lease of the Baurelle railway.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The public carriage drivers struck in Campinas on the 7th.

—A whale was washed ashore on the Barra beach, near Santos, on the 7th.

—It is stated that the MacHardy Co. has made a proposal for the purchase of the gas works in Campinas.

—Col. Malet, governor of Mato Grosso, maintains the act of his predecessor annulling the election in that state.

—Dr. Lano Sodré, recently elected governor of the state of Pará, has resigned his chair in the Chamber of Deputies.

—The state of Rio Grande do Sul has adopted as its official flag the colors of the banner used in the revolution of 1835 in that state.

—There was a stormy scene in the Alagoas legislature on the 10th. The spectators invaded the chamber, the president left his chair and the sitting was abruptly closed.

—The *Correio do Povo* of the 11th says that it is informed that ex-Gov. Huet de Bacellar caused members of the opposition party in Pará to be scourged.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre states that on Tuesday there was a fight in that city between policemen and soldiers. Two persons were killed and several wounded.

—The *Diário do Santos* recently protested strongly against the immigrant station there, which is a sort of shed, covered with zinc, and is likely to be a regular "cremation" station during the hot months.

—A telegram from Curitiba, dated the 10th, says that an epidemic has appeared among the colonists at Rio Negro, there being, it is said from 40 to 50 new cases every day. The nature of the disease is not stated.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre, published in a Rio Grande do Sul journal of the 4th, states that the acting treasurer of the Uruguayana custom-house had disappeared—and so had 200,000, of which about 29,000 was in gold.

—In the election of state senators, to be held in Ceará on the 16th prox., the electoral law of 1881 will be observed. It is by no means certain that the election will be a free one, but the revival of the law of 1881 is a step in that direction.

—The president of Minas Geraes has authorized the expenditure of 50,000 for preparing the exhibit of that state at the Chicago exhibition.

—The report of a projected revolution in Rio Grande do Sul is again in circulation and it is evidently not without foundation. The quiet manner in which the opposition, which apparently has a large majority in the state, submitted to the declared result of the late election has caused no little surprise and seems to indicate the secret intention of postponing to a more favorable opportunity the settlement of scores with the dominant party.

—Barão de Cotezipe used to say that the best thing in this world is that one day comes after another. But Dr. Arango Goes, lieutenant-governor of Alagoas, does not think so, for the legislature that a few days ago elected him lieutenant-governor has now asked him to resign on the ground that he cannot hold this office at the same time.

Shocked at this antediluvian view of the eternal fitness of things, the friends of the lieutenant-governor in the legislature refused to take part in the vote and indignantly retired from the chamber shaking the dust from their feet; for have not, they ask, the swallow-tail coated generals in the federal senate decided in their wisdom that a man can hold simultaneously the office of judge and that of cabinet minister? And if that of cabinet minister, why not that of lieutenant-governor as well?

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The inauguration of work on the Metropolitan circular railway occurs in the Largo da Carioca to-day. We are inclined to believe it a serious mistake to permit the use of this square for so uncertain and ridiculous a scheme, for it is already more than sufficiently crowded with existing traffic.

—The *Journal* of this morning hears that the decree has been signed which authorizes the transfer of the S. Paulo railway (English line) to the Paulista company. It is stated, however, that the minister has not consented to an increase of capital, nor to an increase in transportation rates.

—There seems to be much opposition in S. Paulo to the purchase of the English railway by the Paulista company. It is feared that in order to obtain dividends on 27,000,000, which is said to be the price that is to be paid for the English road, the company will be obliged to maintain the present high rates for freight and passage or even to raise them. Several municipal councils have telegraphed to the S. Paulo legislature to oppose the transaction, but the legislature unanimously decided to pay no attention to the telegrams and keep steadily at work on the constitution. To this result greatly contrived a speech made by Senator Elias Chacabarro, who is president of the board of directors of the Paulista company. He says that the present rates on the English road will not be changed and that those on the Paulista road will be reduced 30%. The company will lay a narrow gauge track from Rio Claro to Santos, so that through trains may be run on the road and all its branches. The terms of the transaction are such that the remittances of money to Europe for interest and sinking fund on the debt incurred will amount to less than the present remittances of the English company, and consequently exchange will not be affected.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The *Tempo* says that the drought is the *custódia* of Ceará.

—The director-general of the post office denies that letters have been opened and detained at the office in Pará.

—*Formivoro* is a new patented invention, not for eating nuts—as the name seems to imply—but for killing them.

—The Italian opera company was hissed on its first night in this city. A three-contos miss must be simply overwhelming!

—The government has approved the contract of the municipal council with Drs. Gouveia and Lima for sanitary improvements in this city.

—It is stated that the government has authorized the expenditure of 50,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the freshets in Santa Catharina.

—The municipal council has decided to accept the proposal of Camillo da Silva Lima to lease the kiosques in this city for ten years for the sum of 700,000.

—Dr. Alfredo Piragibe has been appointed rector of the boarding-school of the Gymnasio Nacional and Dr. Guilherme Teixeira has been appointed vice-rector.

—We regret to say that Parda Malet has gone back on Shakespeare. This settles William's hash for all time, as there is no appeal from Parady's dictum in such matters!

—The chief of police has permitted the tiliary drivers to increase their fares. In doing this he declares that he will permit no deviation from the fares that are now fixed.

—The rattle of teeth on the *Parnahyba*, stationed at Montevideo, has been heard at the warne arsenal, and orders have been sent down to buy the men some coats to keep them warm.

—A Lisbon telegram received here on the 7th states that Major Gama Costa, who was deported from Pará by ex-Governor Huet de Bacellar, has published a manifesto in the papers of that city.

—The two new torpedo boats built in England for the Brazilian government, left there for this port on the 19th and 22nd ult. On arrival they will be safely anchored somewhere and left to rust.

—It is stated that the hissing of the opera company on its first night was due to a number of students whom the management had refused to admit to the general rehearsal on the previous night.

—Owing to the prevailing epidemics of holidays and influenza, this issue is somewhat delayed.

—The old cobblestone pavement in front of the opera house has been replaced by parallelpiped.

—The sports of the Santos Athletic Club have been fixed for Sunday, August 2nd. Entries close on July 20th.

—There will be a meeting of the English Reading Club at No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, on Thursday, July 16th. Subject for discussion: "Can Rio de Janeiro be made a healthy city?"

—The government has accepted the resignation of Dr. Euphrosio Reis, vice-rector of the boarding-school of the Gymnasio Nacional, and has engaged him for the services he rendered while holding that position.

—When Brazil wants to exhibit Carlos Gomes and the *Guarany* at Chicago. It is proposed to ask the exposition commission for an orchestra of 1,000 persons, and still more if the opera shall be given.

—On the 14th the *Journal do Brazil* says that orders have been issued to the custom houses and other treasury agencies to collect duties in gold, and not in paper at a fixed rate of exchange, from October 1st forward.

—On the 12th the *Journal do Commercio* mentions a report that an important commercial house in one of the northern states has applied to the Chamber of Deputies to prosecute one of its members for printed insults and calumny.

—The delegation of the lands and colonization department in the state of Amazonas has been suppressed; first, because the service of lands belongs to the state, and second, because there is no colonization in the state. Valuable reasons both.

—The minister of agriculture has declined a proposition of Dr. Ernesto Nivack for the formation of a corps of 3,000 skilled laborers, who, while exercising their respective trades, will also serve as auxiliaries of the police.

—In the *Diário Official* of the 10th there was published a statement of a clerk in the department of agriculture for the purpose of showing that there was no mistake in the official calculation of the liabilities resulting from Gen. Glycerio's immigration contracts.

—Gen. Glycerio is on the committee of the Chamber of Deputies for framing an electoral law. As the general is a veteran in electoral campaigns, he ought to be able to make a law through whose meshes skillful political managers may be able to slip without much difficulty.

—The "Battle of the Bonds," or the fight between the train companies and the projected city railway, continues, notwithstanding the decision of the minister in favour of the latter. The local journals hope the decisive contest will not come off immediately, for their columns are the field of battle.

—The deficiency in the telegraph bureau, according to the report of the committee of investigation, is 1,737,294\$425. The report places the responsibility for this deficiency on Ricardo Francisco dos Santos, the late Dr. Baptista dos Santos, the former for the sum of 1,523,532\$263, and the latter for that of 213,762\$162.

—We presume from the tenor of the circular published elsewhere that every coffee bean shipped to the United States must hereafter be clearly marked and accompanied by a certificate of character. It is a great pity that the American people cannot see what fools their political rulers are making of them!

—The bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies for purchasing the former building of the Institute of the Blind calls to mind the fact that the first meetings of the provisional government were held there. In view of what was then expected and what has since occurred and of what may occur hereafter, it is suggested that a more appropriate place for those meetings could not possibly have been selected.

—The police have issued orders that carts and waggons shall not occupy the train rails to the detriment of traffic. Some disturbances with the cartmen have occurred, and it was reported that we were to be favoured with another strike. We are with the police here; for no one who is obliged to pass through the streets of Rio can fail to notice how frequently—at times properly—the traffic of the trams is interrupted by the unloading of waggons.

—It is stated that in the secret session of the Senate on the 7th it was decided by 24 votes to 19 that there is no incompatibility between the office of cabinet minister and that of judge of the Supreme Court. Generals Quintino, Ray and Campos Salles are said to have voted in favor of this decision. Now President Deodoro should appoint all the supreme judges cabinet ministers and consolidate the two branches of the government into one. We can thus gradually return to the good old times of dictatorship, which concentrated all powers in the hands of the generalissimo and his *generálmão*.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—On June 30th the Banco da Republica owed the Treasury, in all, about 14,400,000.

—The Chica Industrial da Flora Brasileira Company has raised a 7 per cent. debenture loan for 200,000. The conditions are not published.

—The Banco de Credito Universal has removed to the premises formerly occupied by the English Bank. Mr. Adolf Menge, who was for many years sub-manager at the English Bank, continues to manage the Credito Universal.







July 11th, 1891.

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000	4,000,000	86,857	Açúcar do Brasil.....	2500—July 90	808	180	—
1,000,000	476,000	34,000	Allegião do Brasil.....	4 250—July 91	100	60	600
5,000,000	5,000,000	398,513	Asahiata .....	100—Jan. 91	100	250	000
100,000,000	400,000	66,034	Bolsa .....	20 000—Feb. 91	100	50	000
M10,000,000	M2,500,000		Brasilianische .....	10 %—May 91	M250	—	—

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Num. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000	4,000,000	86,875	Agricultura do Brazil.....	2500—July 91	804	180 000	—
1,000,000	476,000	34,000	Alagoas do Brazil.....	4 200—July 91	100	60 000	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	398,813	Amazonas do Brazil.....	12 000—Jan. 91	200	250 000	—
20,000,000	400,000	66,034	Bahia.....	20 000—Feb. 91	100	50 000	—
M 10,000,000	M 2,500,000		Brasilianische.....	10 000—May 91	M 250	380 000	—
100,000,000	3,000,000	49,344,441	Brasão do Brazil.....	20 000—July 91	100	193 000	—
			do 2 series.....	20 000—July 91	40	—	—
10,000,000	3,000,000		Brazil e Londres.....		40	28 000	30 000
10,000,000	6,991,250	10,737	Campanha Nacional.....		40	—	—
5,000,000	1,073,500	10,308	Chazeres.....	10 000—Jan. 91	80	64 000	—
2,000,000	1,513,248	3,341	Cinco Lavouristas.....		35	108 000	—
1,000,000	600,000	50,000	Central.....	1 000—July 91	140	—	—
10,000,000	1,000,000		Comercio Commercial.....	10 000—July 91	35	—	—
20,000,000	10,000,000	2,822,111	Commercial do Rio de Jan do 2 series.....	12 000—July 91	200	285 000	280 000—270 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	26,114	Comercio e Industria.....	8 400—July 91	200	240 000	—
20,000,000	12,000,000	2,800,000	Comercio do Brazil.....	10 000—Jan. 91	100	170 000	—
20,000,000	1,600,000		Comunicação.....	12 000—July 91	200	270 000	—
1,000,000	200,000		do 2 series.....	2 400—July 91	60	63 000	—
80,000,000	20,000,000		Comercio e Industria.....	2 400—Jan. 91	100	100 000	—
1,000,000	200,000		Comercio do Brazil.....	4 000—Feb. 91	200	156 000	155 000
10,000,000	4,000,000		Continental.....		80	—	—
2,000,000	800,000		Crioproprieda.....	4 000—July 91	80	45 000	—
80,000,000	500,000		Credito Commercial.....	10 000—July 91	100	140 000	—
10,000,000	1,253,785		Credito Garantia.....	3 000—July 91	80	80 000	—
1,000,000	695,800		Credito Mercantil.....	14 000—Jan. 91	200	135 000	—
100,000,000	35,000,000	531,474	Credito Mobiliario.....	12 000—Jan. 91	200	130 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	29,927	Credito Paparia.....	12 000—Jan. 91	100	115 000	115 000
1,000,000	1,000,000		Credito Publico (Caixa).....	5 000—Jan. 91	100	100 000	—
20,000,000	2,500,000	39,517	Credito Real do Brazil.....	12 000—Jan. 91	40	200 000	—
25,000,000	1,500,000	40,000	do 2 series.....	12 000—Jan. 91	40	200 000	—
25,000,000	7,900,000	397,277	Credito Real e Intencao.....	4 000—Jan. 91	150	170 000	—
100,000,000	30,000,000	400,000	Credito Uniao, cabl.....	15 000—July 91	60	60 000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Deposito e Deputado.....	15 000—July 91	200	350 000	—
2,500,000	675,000	21,173	Federal do Brazil.....	15 000—Jan. 91	60	24 000	—
1,000,000	413,113	6,507	Fluminense.....	2 000—Jan. 91	100	55 000	76 000—80 000
10,000,000	400,000	46,735	Fluminense.....		50	—	—
10,000,000	2,000,000		Impulso.....		80	120 000	—
8,000,000	2,000,000	1,150,000	Industrial e Mercantil.....	10 000—Jan. 91	200	405 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000		Industria.....	12 000—July 91	100	100 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	449,751	Lavoura e Commercio.....	6 000—Jan. 91	100	160 000	—
61,000,000	1,100,000	4,450,000	Lavoura e Brazil, Lantel.....	35—Apr. 91	610	—	—
10,000,000	2,000,000		Metropolitano do Brazil.....		30	—	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	11,000	Mercantil das Yaguajay.....		22	—	—
5,000,000	1,000,000		Mobilizacao.....	12 000—July 91	50	—	—
1,000,000			Mutuo.....		20	20 000	—
5,000,000	984,115		Nacional do Brazil.....		80	70 000	—
25,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Petro e Rio.....	6 000—July 91	100	124 000	124 000—130 000
1,000,000	200,000		Petro.....		50	24 000	—
5,000,000	3,000,000	13,500	Principa.....	6 000—July 91	100	120 000	—
20,000,000	2,000,000		Republica do E.U do Brazil.....		40	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000		Rio de Janeiro.....	5 000—July 91	70	70 000	—
5,000,000	2,000,000		Rio de Janeiro, Mattos Gisso.....	5 000—July 91	70	70 000	—
1,000,000	4,000,000		Rio e Hypotheca.....	12 000—Jan. 91	200	440 000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	26,410	Sociedade Bancaria.....	6 000—Jan. 91	200	100 000	—
10,000,000	30,000,000	31,031	Sul-Americano.....	7 000—July 91	120	115 000	—
5,000,000	280,000	5,330	Sul-Americano do Credit.....	12 000—Jan. 91	100	—	—
10,000,000	6,000,000	200,000	Sul-Americano.....	15 000—July 91	100	55 000	—
20,000,000	2,200,000		Vaço do Brazil.....		60	54 000	—
			PERNAMBUCO				
10,000,000	1,250,000	\$ 491,115	Credito Real S. Paulo.....	3 000—July 91	50	70 000	—
	1,835,000		do 2 series.....	12 000—July 91	10	70 000	—
	1,535,000		do 2 series.....	12 000—July 91	50	70 000	—
	1,000,000	158,000	Lavoura S. Paulo.....	12 000—July 91	50	70 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	10 000—Jan. 91	100	250 000	—
	2,250,000		do 2 series.....	2 500—Jan. 91	50	52 000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	100,000	S. Paulo.....	6 000—Jan. 91	23	—	—
10,000,000	7,200,000	57,000	S. Paulo e Rio.....	12 000—Jan. 91	60	60 000	—
4,000,000	7,515,000	207,905	Santo S. Paulo.....	9 000—Jan. 91	70	80 000	—
1,000,000	1,070,000	20,200	Minas Gerais.....	12 000—Jan. 91	150	135 000	—
2,000,000	1,550,000	155,000	Ternopolis.....	12 000—Jan. 91	100	300 000	—
	200,000		do 2 series.....	3 000—Jan. 91	40	—	—

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interest period	Rate %	Bank's	Nominal 100.00	Last sold	China's quotation
548,400\$	June-Dec.	5	Brazil .....	100\$	104 1/2	—
14,640,000	Jan-July	5	Credito Real de Brazil... ..	100	8 1/2	84 1/2
7,200,000	do	5	do gold .....	£11 5 s	115 50/100	—
7,200,000	Apr-Oct.	5	Credito Real de S. Paulo ..	100\$	92 1/2	—
7,200,000	do	5	Rep. do Estado Unidos ..	100	93 1/2	—
8,000,000	do	5	do gold .....	100	—	—
5,148,000	May-Nov.	5	Pichul .....	100	82 1/4	80 1/2 - 85 1/2
		5	Union, S. Paulo .....	100	—	—

## MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominat value	Last sale	Closing quotation
2,100,000	2,400,000	100,214 5/8	Alfama	12,000-Jan. 91	200 5/8	350 5/8	
1,000,000	400,000	..	Bomfim .....	.....	200	220	220
1,000,000	3,000,000	..	Ilumina Industrial .....	8,000-Jul. 90	200	200	200
1,000,000	300,000	56 1/2	Brazileira .....	8,000-Aug. 90	200	200	200 1/2
1,000,000	1,000,000	72 1/4	Caixa .....	12,000-Jan. 91	200	..	..
1,000,000	600,000	240,000 1/2	Companha Industrial .....	15,000-Jan. 91	200	200	200
400,000	400,000	..	Com. 2a serie .....	10,000-Jan. 91	14 1/2	120	000
2,000,000	900,000	..	Concavado .....	3,100-July 91	80	60	000
1,000,000	80,000	..	Curator do Sul .....	.....	300	220	000
200,000	200,000	..	D. Brasil .....	.....	200	200	200
600,000	600,000	0,692	Industrial Mineira .....	.....	200	200	200
200,000	125,540	..	Industrial de Ouro Preto .....	.....	140	45	000
100,000	37,500	..	Nacional de Seda .....	.....	200	220	000
400,000	400,000	..	Pao Grande .....	12,000-July 90	200	220	000
4,000,000	4,000,000	39,000	Petropolisana .....	9,000-July 89	200	200	000
3,000,000	600,000	..	Progresso Ind. do Brazil .....	7,000-July 91	200	200	200
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,732	Rink .....	14,000-July 88	200	200	000
3,000,000	3,000,000	3,216 1/2	S. Lazaro .....	15,000-Jan. 91	200	235	000
1,000,000	1,600,000	..	do 2a serie .....	.....	100	90	000
600,000	26,443	..	S. Pedro de Alcantara .....	.....	200	200	200
280,000	250,000	3,302	Uniao Industrial .....	6,000-Jan. 91	200	222	000
10,000,000	4,68,440	..	Uniao Industrial S. Sebastiao	3,400-Jan. 91	200	140	000

## MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
400,000\$	400,000\$	..	Agc. Colonial, de Vassouras		200\$	198\$00	—
700,000	700,000	..	Cent. e Vapão Fluminense	4\$00—July 90	200	795 000	—
768,400	768,400	20,000\$	Camhões Fluminense....	10 000—Jan. 91	200	218 000	—
300,000	300,000	..	Comercio e Industria....	10 000—Jan. 91	200	900 000	—
5,000,000	550,000	1,200	Comunicações e Ensayo de Goff	10 1/2—Jan. 91	50	59 000	—
10,000,000	4,500,000	..	Empreza de Obras Publicas	10 1/2—Jan. 91	200	215 000	— 180
	750,000	..	da 2 series.....	10 1/2—Jan. 91	80	87 000	— 86
12,500,000	2,500,000	..	Ensacadora de Café.....	40 000—Jan. 91	40	43 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Esvontes Fluminense....	40 000—Jan. 91	40	27 000	26\$500— 37
24,000,000	12,000,000	..	Ind. de Melhoamentos....	2 000—July 91	20	29 000	23\$000— 15
40,000,000	..	..	Ind. de Colonizacao do Brazil	50 000—Jan. 91	50	180 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. L. e Viagem de Viagem Industrial Flum. (Kuosques)	Int.—Jan. 91	80	73 000	72 700— 73
220,000	2,000,000	220,000	Melhoamentos no Brazil....	6 000—Jan. 91	80	75 000	—
100,000,000	40,000,000	..	da de Bot.—	Int.—Jan. 91	100	100 000	—
20,000,000	10,000,000	..	da de S. Paulo....	80 000—Jan. 91	80	72 000	—
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	Nacional de Oleos.....	5 000—Jan. 91	100	130 000	—
1,200,000	1,200,000	..	Nova Era Kuarup.....	10\$00—Jan. 91	70	32 000	—
1,000,000	500,000	..	Porto Mincera.....	6 000—Aug. 90	120	180 000	—
650,000	470,000	..	Phosphato de Rio.....	12\$00—Jan. 91	120	55 000	—
2,000,000	400,000	..	Saneamento da Cal.....	12\$00—Jan. 91	40	41 000	—
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Servico Maritimo.....	8 000—Jan. 91	100	110 000	—
10,000,000	9,000,000	..	Torresas Brasileira.....	3 600—Jan. 91	80	80 000	—
300,000	300,000	..	União.....	.. Jan. 91	200	250 000	—

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